

Schedule D
Long-term Schedule D resource pool of contingent capacity and
associated firm energy for New Allottees

State	Contingent Capacity (kW)	Firm energy (thousands of kWh)		
		Summer	Winter	Total
New Entities Allocated by the Secretary of Energy	69,170	105,637	45,376	151,013
New Entities Allocated by State				
Arizona.....	11,510	17,580	7,533	25,113
California.....	11,510	17,580	7,533	25,113
Nevada.....	11,510	17,580	7,533	25,113
Totals.....	103,700	158,377	67,975	226,352

In the case of resources committed to New Entities Allocated by State referred to in Schedule D, the following is prescribed:

A. Western is allocating 11.1 percent of the total Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy to the Arizona Power Authority for allocation to New Allottees in the State of Arizona, for delivery commencing October 1, 2017, for use in the Boulder City Area marketing area.

B. Western is allocating 11.1 percent of the total Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy to the Colorado River Commission of Nevada for allocation to New Allottees in the State of Nevada, for delivery commencing October 1, 2017, for use in the Boulder City Area marketing area.

C. Western shall allocate 11.1 percent of the total Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy to New Allottees within the State of California, for delivery commencing October 1, 2017, for use in the Boulder City Area marketing area.

Section E. General Marketing Criteria. Western is establishing the following general marketing criteria to be used in the allocation of Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy:

A. General Eligibility Criteria

Western will apply the following general eligibility criteria to applicants seeking a power allocation:

(1) All qualified applicants must be eligible to enter into contracts under Section 5 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act (43 U.S.C. 617d) or be Federally recognized Indian tribes.

(2) All qualified applicants must be located within the established Boulder City Area marketing area.

B. General Allocation Criteria

Western will apply the following general allocation criteria to applicants seeking an allocation of the 11.1 percent of Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy to New Entities Allocated by State and the remaining

66.7 percent of Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy:

(1) In the case of Arizona and Nevada, Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy for New Allottees other than federally recognized Indian tribes shall be offered through the Arizona Power Authority and the Colorado River Commission of Nevada, respectively. Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy allocated to federally recognized Indian tribes shall be contracted for directly with Western.

(2) Western shall prescribe additional marketing criteria developed pursuant to a public process.

Section F. Contract Offer Schedule. In the event that contract offers for Schedule A, Schedule B, or Schedule D are not accepted by existing contractors or new allottees, the following shall determine the distribution of the associated contingent capacity and firm energy:

A. Schedule A and Schedule B

If any existing contractor fails to accept an offered contract, Western shall offer the contingent capacity and firm energy thus available first to other entities in the same State listed in Schedule A and Schedule B, second to other entities listed in Schedule A and Schedule B, third to other entities in the same State that receive contingent capacity and firm energy under Schedule D, and last to other entities that receive contingent capacity and firm energy under Schedule D.

B. Schedule D—66.7 Percent Allocated by Western

Any of the 66.7 percent of Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy that is to be allocated by Western that is not allocated and placed under contract by October 1, 2017, shall be returned to those contractors shown in Schedule A and Schedule B in the same proportion as those contractors' allocations of Schedule A and Schedule B contingent capacity and firm energy.

C. Schedule D—33.3 Percent Allocated by State

Any of the 33.3 percent of Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy that is to be distributed within the States of Arizona, Nevada, and California that is not allocated and placed under contract by October 1, 2017, shall be returned to the Schedule A and Schedule B contractors within the State in which the Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy were to be distributed, in the same proportion as those contractors' allocations of Schedule A and Schedule B contingent capacity and firm energy.

Parts VII through VIII remain unchanged.

Dated: June 7, 2012.

Anthony H. Montoya,
Acting Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2012-14572 Filed 6-13-12; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-9687-5]

Public Water System Supervision Program Revision for the State of Texas

AGENCY: United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of tentative approval.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the State of Texas is revising its approved Public Water System Supervision Program. Texas has adopted the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) Short-Term Revisions. EPA has determined that the proposed LCR

Short-Term Revision submitted by Texas is no less stringent than the corresponding federal regulation. Therefore, EPA intends to approve the program revision.

DATES: All interested parties may request a public hearing. A request for a public hearing must be submitted by July 16, 2012 to the Regional Administrator at the EPA Region 6 address shown below. Frivolous or insubstantial requests for a hearing may be denied by the Regional Administrator. However, if a substantial request for a public hearing is made by July 16, 2012, a public hearing will be held. If no timely and appropriate request for a hearing is received and the Regional Administrator does not elect to hold a hearing on his own motion, this determination shall become final and effective on July 16, 2012. Any request for a public hearing shall include the following information: The name, address, and telephone number of the individual, organization, or other entity requesting a hearing; a brief statement of the requesting person's interest in the Regional Administrator's determination and a brief statement of the information that the requesting person intends to submit at such hearing; and the signature of the individual making the request, or, if the request is made on behalf of an organization or other entity, the signature of a responsible official of the organization or other entity.

ADDRESSES: All documents relating to this determination are available for inspection between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the following offices: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Water Supply Division, Public Drinking Water Section (MC-155), Building F, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, TX 78753; and United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, Drinking Water Section (6WQ-SD), 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200, Dallas, Texas 75202.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Damon McElroy, EPA Region 6, Drinking Water Section at the Dallas address given above or at telephone (214) 665-7159, or by email at mcelroy.damon@epa.gov.

Authority: Section 1413 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended (1996), and 40 CFR part 142 of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

Dated: June 7, 2012.

Samuel Coleman,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 6.

[FR Doc. 2012-14570 Filed 6-13-12; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0894; FRL-9681-1]

Regulation of Fuel and Fuel Additives; Modification to Octamix Waiver (TOLAD)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency has reconsidered a portion of a fuel waiver granted to the Texas Methanol Corporation (Texas Methanol) under the Clean Air Act on February 8, 1988. This waiver was previously reconsidered and modified on October 28, 1988 in a **Federal Register** publication titled "Fuel and Fuel Additives; Modification of a Fuel Waiver Granted to the Texas Methanol Corporation." Today's notice approves the use of an alternative corrosion inhibitor, TOLAD MFA-10A, in Texas Methanol's gasoline-alcohol fuel, OCTAMIX.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0894. All documents and public comments in the docket are listed on the <http://www.regulations.gov> Web site. Publically available docket materials are available either electronically through <http://www.regulations.gov> or in hard copy at the Air Docket, EPA Headquarters Library, Mail Code: 2822T, EPA West Building, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1742, and the facsimile number for the Air Docket is (202) 566-9744.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information regarding this notice contact, Joseph R. Sopata, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, (202) 343-9034, fax number, (202) 343-2800, email address: sopata.joe@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 211(f)(1) of the Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act) makes it unlawful for any manufacturer of any fuel or fuel additive to first introduce into commerce, or to increase the concentration in use of, any fuel or fuel

additive for use by any person in motor vehicles manufactured after model year 1974, which is not substantially similar to any fuel or fuel additive utilized in the certification of any model year 1975, or subsequent model year, vehicle or engine under section 206 of the Act. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency) last issued an interpretive rule on the phrase "substantially similar" at 73 FR 22281 (April 25, 2008). Generally speaking, this interpretive rule describes the types of unleaded gasoline that are likely to be considered "substantially similar" to the unleaded gasoline utilized in EPA's certification program by placing limits on a gasoline's chemical composition as well as its physical properties, including the amount of alcohols and ethers (oxygenates) that may be added to gasoline. Fuels that are found to be "substantially similar" to EPA's certification fuels may be registered and introduced into commerce. The current "substantially similar" interpretive rule for unleaded gasoline allows no more than 2.7 percent oxygen by weight for certain ethers and alcohols.

Section 211(f)(4) of the Act provides that upon application of any fuel or fuel additive manufacturer, the Administrator may waive the prohibitions of section 211(f)(1) if the Administrator determines that the applicant has established that the fuel or fuel additive, or a specified concentration thereof, will not cause or contribute to a failure of any emission control device or system (over the useful life of the motor vehicle, motor vehicle engine, nonroad engine or nonroad vehicle in which such device or system is used) to achieve compliance by the vehicle or engine with the emission standards to which it has been certified pursuant to sections 206 and 213(a) of the Act. The statute requires that the Administrator shall take final action to grant or deny an application after public notice and comment, within 270 days of receipt of the application.

The Texas Methanol Corporation received a waiver under CAA section 211(f)(4) for a gasoline-alcohol fuel blend, known as OCTAMIX,¹ provided that the resultant fuel is composed of a maximum of 3.7 percent by weight oxygen, a maximum of 5 percent by volume methanol, a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume co-solvents² and

¹ OCTAMIX waiver decision, 53 FR 3636 (February 8, 1988).

² The co-solvents are any one or a mixture of ethanol, propanols, butanols, pentanols, hexanols, heptanols and octanols with the following constraints: the ethanol, propanols and butanols or mixtures thereof must compose a minimum of 60

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